

THE MARION DAILY STAR.

VOL. XIII. NO. 310

MARION, OHIO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1890.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

It is Just Now Being Directed Toward Russia.

THE STUNDISH MOVEMENT.

Its Rapid Development in the Southern and Western Parts of the Russian Empire—Various Other Foreign News Items.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The attention of the religious world is being very largely directed just now to the terrible persecution of the Russian Nonconformists, and to the rapid development of what is known as the Stundish movement in the southern and western parts of that empire. When it is considered that this, which is one of the most interesting religious movements of the present century, and now numbers its adherents by hundreds of thousands, is only of some thirty years' growth, it will be seen that its spread is remarkable.

The leaders of the movement are for the most part peasants, and are not a homogeneous body held together by unity of organization and doctrine, but a number of small independent communities without any systematized church, order or creed. The Euchewites and ceremonies have no institution of clergy and pastors, and take the Old and New Testament scriptures as their rule of faith. The drastic measures adopted by the Russian authorities, are only having the effect of increasing their numbers, and it is impossible, at the present time, to forecast the influence which, before long, the Stundists will exert upon all classes in Russia.

The Serpent's Survivors.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—The British cruiser Lapwing has taken on board at Corunna the three survivors of the Serpent, and will convey them to Corunna, where they will be transferred to the frigate Tyne, bound for England. The scene of the wreck abounds with rocks over which the waves are continually dashing, mauling the corpses of the victims, so that many of the bodies recovered are unrecognizable. The survivors, after their marvelous escape through the surf and rocks to land, staggered and crawled over the distance of two and a half miles to Corunna.

Coming Election in Rome.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Italian clerical party are making the most earnest preparations at Rome for the municipal elections which occur Dec. 11. The policy of the Vatican is said to be to obtain control, so far as possible, of the municipalities, with a view of using the advantage thus acquired in strengthening the clerics in National elections.

"Sagasta and Liberty."

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Senor Sagasta, ex-prime minister, has returned from his provincial tour. He was greeted by an immense crowd of people, and it is estimated that the procession of Liberals which escorted him to his home numbered 60,000 persons. There was great enthusiasm, the people cheering and shouting for "Sagasta and liberty."

Express Train Wrecked.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—An express train was wrecked Saturday on the Great Western railway at Culmpton, near Taunton. No one was injured. This is the third accident on that section of the road within a week.

Turkish Garrisons Reinforced.

TUNIS, Nov. 17.—Fearing that Italy is about to make attempts upon Tripoli, 3,000 Turkish troops have been sent to reinforce the garrisons of that province, and the forts are being strengthened.

A Disturbance.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The garrison at Copenhagen has been strengthened, in consequence of the tension between the cabinet and the legislative majority, popular disturbances being feared.

Boulangier Will Publish a Paper.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Gen. Boulangier will spend the winter in Egypt. He returns to the island of Jersey in the spring, to take charge of a daily newspaper which will be published in Paris.

French Steamer Wrecked.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The French steamer Le Chatelier has been wrecked off the mouth of the Loire. The crew escaped in the boats. The disaster occurred in a dense fog.

A Request for Birchall's Body.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Oswald Birchall has forwarded to Ottawa a request, backed by influential names, for the surrender of his brother's body to Mrs. Birchall.

A Strike Ended.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 17.—The seamen, stewards and wharfmen, who have been on a strike for several months, have given up the struggle and resumed work.

Botanist and Editor Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Shirley Hibbard, the well known botanist, editor of The Gardeners' Magazine, died yesterday at Kew Gardens.

A Woman Burned to Death.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Kate Finnegan, a servant in the employ of E. M. Wells, at Addison, while blacking a stove on Saturday afternoon with liquid blacking, held the blacking too near the fire, when it became heated and exploded, the burning fluid flying on her clothing, setting it on fire. She ran into the yard with her clothing all burning and was so severely burned that she died at 4:30 this morning.

Perished in a Burning Building.

MONT STERLING, Ill., Nov. 17.—The residence of Robert Boies, near this city, was burned Friday and Mr. Boies' mother perished in the flames. She was 74 years of age and was visiting her son's family.

REVOLUTION ENDED.
General Sanchez and His Lieutenants Captured and Shot.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Nov. 17.—Gen. Longinos Sanchez, who headed the recent attempt to overthrow the government of President Bogran, and who, with his forces, held the capital city for the brief period of one week, has been captured, and with the principal leaders of his army has been shot. The revolution is at an end. After Friday's fighting it was a foregone conclusion, as was stated, that this would be the end. His troops have been defeated in a series of bloody engagements, and he, with the brief remainder, was penned up in the San Francisco barracks, surrounded by a vigilant force flushed with victory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The special committee of the civil service reform league, of which W. D. Fouke is chairman, appointed to inquire into the Federal service and the operation of the reform law, has made a supplemental report in regard to the political character of the changes made in presidential postoffices.

The committee's questions in regard to the politics of the postmasters removed and those appointed, elicited the following results: Out of 437 answers received in which the information was given upon this point, it appears that in 427 cases the postmaster removed or resigned was a Democrat; in one case a Prohibitionist; in one an independent, and in two cases, the incumbents belonged to no political party. There were three resignations and three removals of Republicans.

Without the formation of a court martial, Sanchez, and several of the principal officers engaged in the revolt, were taken to one of the principal squares in the city, blindfolded, and stood in line in the presence of hundreds of the citizens. A firing party was told off. The doomed men were given a brief time for prayer, then the word was given, there was a crash of musketry, and the revolution of Longino Sanchez passed into history. Sanchez and his men met their fate with one.

The bodies of the dead rebels were exposed to the public gaze all day as a warning to future aspirants to the presidential chair who desire to get power by force of arms. Sanchez was not popular with the citizens of Tegucigalpa, and the sympathies of the people were altogether with Bogran, hence, though nearly everybody was grieving over the death or wounding of some relative or friend, there was general rejoicing over the signal victory of the government troops. Gen. Sanchez, during his brief term of power, caused the members of President Bogran's cabinet to be shot. One of the executed ministers was Simeon Martinez.

RAILWAY TO ALASKA.

Arrangements Making With the Ultimate View of Connecting With Russia.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Nov. 17.—George Hazzard, of Tacoma, says arrangements have been concluded and the capital raised by a syndicate of Russian capitalists and some prominent New York railroad magnates, among whom is mentioned Henry Villard, to build a railroad from Puget sound to Alaska. It is expected the line will be located in the spring.

The company has a capital of \$150,000,000, and it is understood that a line of ferries will be put on to carry trains across the sea, where they will connect with a Russian railroad across the desert wastes of Siberia. The latter part of the project is still uncertain, but a road to Juneau will be commenced early in the spring. Besides the seal fisheries, mines and lumber it is claimed there are coal banks off the Alaskan coast that are practically inexhaustible. Mr. Hazzard predicts that in five years the great fish industry of the Atlantic coast will be transferred to north Pacific waters.

End of a Celebrated Kentucky Trial.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Nov. 17.—The trial of the celebrated Joe Dawson for the murder of Ed. Campbell, of Hazard, last November, was concluded Saturday after a dramatic trial of ten days, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

The evidence was conclusive as to the killing, but the court instructed the jury that the prisoner had a right to kill Campbell in defense of his brother, Henry Davidson, who, with others of the French faction, were besieged in the residence of Jesse Fields, the jailer of Perry county. It was proved that the deceased at the time he was killed was firing into the house from a commanding position on a neighboring hill. Most of the participants of the Perry county war, who were imprisoned here, were Saturday released on bail.

Insane Woman Murders Her Child.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 17.—Mrs. John Swinson Friday night murdered her 4-year-old child Annie by giving her a dose of laudanum. Mrs. Swinson has been morbidly insane ever since last winter, when she had an attack of grippe. She is now in the last stages of consumption. She confessed to the crime yesterday. She said she knew she was about to die and could not bear to leave her favorite child behind. She determined to send it before her to heaven, where it would meet her when her own death occurred.

Lottery Law Enforced.

SELDALIA, Mo., Nov. 17.—In the criminal court Saturday the grand jury indicted George W. Townsley, one of the leading jewellers of the city, and Zimmerman & Son, of the Empire laundry, for advertising a lottery. Mr. Townsley organized a watch club recently and Zimmerman & Son have for sometime past given a clock every Saturday night to some one of their patrons, the same being awarded by a drawing after the style of a lottery.

World Record Broken.

COLFAX, Wash., Nov. 17.—In a race Saturday M. Gray, of this city, ran 125 yards in 11½ seconds, breaking the world's record.

P. T. Barnum III.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 17.—P. T. Barnum lies dangerously ill with influenza at his home, near this city.

OUR CIVIL SERVICE.

Report of the Special Committee of the Reform League.

THE NEW LAW NOT OBSERVED.

Postmaster Wanamaker and Mr. Clarkson Severely Criticized for Their Appointments—Political Motives the Chief Cause of All Removals and Appointments.

RUINED BY DEFALCATION.

A New York Broker Confesses to Bailing Stock Certificates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—It has been learned that the brokerage firm of Mills, Robeson & Smith, at 96 Broadway, have been ruined on account of the defalcation of \$350,000 by Albert H. Smith, the junior member of the firm. The peculations had continued for a period of six years, and were discovered by sheer accident on Saturday by William A. Watson, the cashier of the firm. Smith confessed his guilt to his partners and turned over to the firm \$30,000 in cash and real estate, which he said was all he possessed in the world.

In his confession he said that about six years ago he became embarrassed owing to bad speculations on his own account. He needed money to make good his losses and, believing that he could return it again he started in on his criminal career. His mode of operation was to buy either seven, eight or nine shares of preferred stock and then raise the figures to twenty, eighty or ninety on the certificate by simply placing a naught after the figure, and add the letter "y" to the word eight, and the letters "ty" after seven and nine. Having a private account with the firm he was enabled in this way to draw out 90 per cent. of the face or apparent value of the stocks. The firm would borrow the money by placing the certificates in the various loan companies with which they were connected.

Cashier Watson Saturday morning noticed a little irregularity about a certificate that Smith had turned over to the firm, and making some inquiries, he soon became convinced that the certificate had been raised. He notified Mr. Mills and Mr. Robeson, who sent for Mr. Smith and asked him to explain. Smith at once broke down and made a full confession. He was allowed to go home, but later in the evening was arrested there by one of Inspector Byrnes' detectives.

Smith, who is about 45 years of age, is well known on the street. He bore a good reputation, belonged to many of Brooklyn's fashionable clubs, and was also a member of the late Henry Ward Beecher's church.

From 315 answers received regarding the politics of the postmasters appointed it appeared that 510 were Republicans, one was a Knight of Labor, one an independent, and one a Democrat. The Democrat was Samuel P. Burris, of Talladega, Ala., of whom his predecessor writes: "I was removed because I was a Democrat, and not in sympathy with the administration. It was believed that my successor, being a protectionist, was in sympathy with the administration and would support it."

The uniformity with which Democrats were removed and Republicans appointed, says the report, shows pretty clearly that political motives were not absent in the making of these changes. It appeared in some cases that quite full inquiries were made as to the political faith of candidates for appointment before their commissions were issued.

An instance of this is the investigation by postoffice inspectors into the political faith of Robert O. Ballantine, appointed postmaster at Brackettsville, Tex. The employment of postoffice inspectors for this political work at government expense, the report says, carries with it its own criticism.

To inquiries as to the political services rendered by the new appointees in the last campaign and elsewhere, the committee received 496 answers. In 153 cases it was stated that no services were rendered, in 63 cases were disputed, while in 335 cases, a little over 63 per cent., the new appointees were active in party work.

The committee quotes the letters written by Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, Perkins, of Kansas, and others, to show that removals and appointments were made on various pretences which in the opinion of the committee were intended to cover political reasons. An instance to which particular attention is paid is the removal of E. M. Lockwood, of Burlington, Kan.

Mr. Lockwood received a letter from Representative Harrison Kelly, saying that his successor would be appointed within three weeks and offering him the opportunity of resigning. Mr. Lockwood did not resign, and he was removed. Quite M. Lane was appointed to the place. He immediately appointed Mr. Kelly's daughter to a place in his office, and afterward made her assistant postmaster.

"It is clear to the committee," says the report, "that the motive for the numerous changes, more than 65 per cent. of all the presidential postmasters has been in great measure political." Mr. Clarkson, in an interview sent through the United Press to all the leading new-papers of the country, is reported as saying: "The president has made no removals, except for cause, for delinquency, inefficiency, or violation of law. He has refused to make any changes for partisan reasons."

"Our inquiries have led us to the conclusion that this declaration cannot be true; and, in our opinion, it would have been more just to have acknowledged the existence of political influences. This would have involved an inconsistency with the promises of the last Republican platform, that the spirit and purpose of the civil-service law should be observed in all executive appointments."

"But where the fact is as clearly established, as it is in this case, the avowal of such inconsistency would have been far better than the attempt to conceal it by giving reasons for the changes, which in point of fact are not the real ones."

"It was indeed hardly to be expected that the spirit of civil-service reform in the post-office department could be enforced through such instrumentalities as Mr. Clarkson and Wanamaker. Mr. Clarkson has openly and conspicuously been an opponent of the reform."

"At Boston, at Pittsburg, and elsewhere, he has publicly spoken and endeavored to discredit the system to which his party pledged itself. His appointment as first assistant postmaster-general gave him, we believe, control of a larger amount of post-office action than of any other man appointed by the postmaster."

"The experiments of the non-partisan general civil-service reformers have been successful, but it is not less important to some extent upon the non-parties of this government. The action is taken as a further proof that the postmaster-general gave him, we believe, control of his work."

"Safety of our war vessels."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The wreck of the British cruiser "Carnatic" has caused considerable comment among the officers of the navy, reflecting credit to some extent upon the non-parties of this government. The action is taken as a further proof that the postmaster-general gave him, we believe, control of his work."

"The experiments of the non-partisan general civil-service reformers have been successful, but it is not less important to some extent upon the non-parties of this government. The action is taken as a further proof that the postmaster-general gave him, we believe, control of his work."

"Safety of our war vessels."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Twenty-five boxes of dynamite were seized yesterday on board the steamer "Bertie" which recently arrived from Puget sound, by Lieutenant Benham, of the revenue service.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

Items Gathered Especially For Buckeye Readers.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

A Few Figures Showing the Financial Condition of the State—Some Very Prominent Work—Other Happenings in the Buckeye State.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 17.—The state fiscal year ended Saturday, and by 4 o'clock, one hour after the closing of his accounts, State Treasurer Brown made his report to the governor. This promptness is unprecedented. Usually it takes from fifteen to thirty days to make out the annual report. Following are the main features of the report:

GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

Balance on hand Nov. 16, 1889.....\$ 22,383

Gross receipts..... 3,534,440

Disbursements..... 3,484,806

Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1890..... \$ 70,988

SINKING FUND.

Balance on hand Nov. 16, 1889..... \$ 245,040

Receipts..... 506,391

Disbursements..... 618,781

Balance on hand..... \$ 198,258

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance on hand Nov. 16, 1889..... \$ 114,255

Receipts..... 1,232,237

Disbursements..... 1,154,162

Balance on hand..... \$ 132,329

Published Every Evening Except Sunday

BY
W. G. HARDING.

TERMS:

Delivered by Carrier... 10 Cts. per Week.
By Mail, ... \$4 per Month in Advance.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17

The N. Y. P. and O. depot at New Lisbon was totally destroyed by fire last week. Marion's turn at a little good luck may come some day.

It is said that Senator Brice put \$5,000 into the recent Ohio campaign. But that is only a drop in the bucket for Mr. Brice, and he has his eye on the presidency.

The fact that there hasn't been a clear Sunday in Marion since the new paper was started is a rather strange coincidence. But that ought not cause so much gloomy weather. Perhaps the tardiness in settling the base ball war is a partial cause.

When the country fully grasps the meaning of the recent democratic victory it will be a matter of general regret. There will be regret in the hearts of all American citizens whether they have the courage to say so or not. It transpires that the great opposition to the Bennett school law, which was the issue of the campaign in Wisconsin, was because it required that all instruction in the primary branches of both the public and parochial schools must be in the English language. That seems reasonable enough, doesn't it, to American people? But on that very point blind prejudice defeated the republicans.

We had always thought the English language to be that of the United States and the schools ought to be conducted in that language. A common tongue is a great essential to national perpetuity. Foreigners are welcome here and they owe it to the country to accept and adopt its language. It is not a matter of religion but of patriotism. If we are to judge by the result in Wisconsin, Americans may as well take notice to move out or let foreigners do as they please. The Wisconsin issue may become national.

Electrical Surgery.

Some wonderful work has lately been done in the removal of diseased parts of the human body by electrolysis. Dr. Abrahams, who has paid special attention to this branch of surgery, states that he has removed tumors and cancers with ease by electricity where no surgical interference with the knife was possible—cases which have baffled all medical and surgical treatment, including liniments and injections. Grown up people who had been under hospital treatment and dismissed as incurable have thus escaped the horrors of suffocation or other miserable death.

These he has had photographed in their perfectly cured state after electric treatment. He not only finds that the electric current will kill the cancer cell beyond where the knife can go, but that hemorrhage and shock are more or less prevented with the use of the electrolysis, and septicemia or pyrexia, which so often follows removal with the knife, is nearly always avoided.—New York Telegram.

Gen. Noyes, of Ohio, who dropped dead in Cincinnati the other day, lost his leg while leading a brilliant and successful charge during the late war. On his way to the hospital in an ambulance he met Gen. McPherson, his commander, and said to him: "General, I got their works and (pointing to his shattered leg) they got part of mine; but it's Fourth of July and I don't care a continental."

Trust and Trick.

The happy hours went all too swiftly by.
Low burned the lamp's dim wick.
"Will you trust me, love?" Her silence gave reply.
And the clock, too, gave him tick.—Philadelphia Times

The Dear Girls.

Ethel—it is not good form to throw kisses at a man, however well acquainted you may be.

Maud—No, and besides there is no fun in throwing kisses.—Munsey's Weekly

Getting Acquainted.

I dreamt her heart with love was ten-fold.
Last summer when I met her,
But now in town she knows me not.
And as I know her better

Past.

After Long Separation.
Doubtless meeting old friends—Can this be you, Singleton? Why, I trusted you were dead years ago.

Singleton—Well, you see, I was only buried in thought!—Puck.

The Stomach of the Spy.

The center stood by the boiling pot,
And looked at the soup a minute.
Then turned his head a few paces from
And mumbled, "I am not fit." —Was it a spy?

Depends on Location.

He's feeling his way. Do you see how he loves in a cottage?
She—Why, yes. A cottage at Nantucket or Lenox would be very nice. I'm Lowell Citizen.

The Football Girl.

I passed my arm around her waist
And drew her to my side.
Casing her close in eager gaze
We tackled on sleek seat.

Her Last Resort.

Kicksaw, a woman, is always a supply
for a seat in the stock Exchange.
Mrs. Kicksaw. Be sure she can get
one in the street car, I suppose.—New York

STRAY BITS.

The sand-sack of London is estimated to bring in \$1,000,000.

Chicago is going to have a May Queen, which will be the largest gathering on earth.

Flowers will remain fresh longer if a little salt water of sea is mixed with the water.

Some of the best robes of the treasury have been sent to the east, and the tail has been cut off the top of the skirt to accommodate the soldiers.

In a photographic dictionary of Russian words, recently issued, 1,000 pages are devoted to those we commonly use with us. As I dwelt in Germany, a lady left instructions in her will that when she died she was to be buried in an English burial ground.

The position of Israel in walk together something like 8,000,000 people, about equal to twice the circumference of the globe.

The monument that Great Britain has just unveiled over her head at Waterloo is a mass of masonry 30 feet long, 15 wide and 30 high.

The police authorities of Atlanta, Ga., were sued for damages by the owner of a gaming house whose "tools of trade" were burned after a raid.

Wardens and keepers say that, as a rule, twenty year prisoners don't survive their terms, and that as a rule, also, they are the best behaved men in their charge.

Cardinal Newman's barber, christened the saved hair he clipped from the private parts, and is now offering small locks to relief and souvenir collectors at so much per lock.

Experts say that the hundred-year-old Pompeii has not yet yielded up a third of its artistic treasures, that at the present rate of progress seventy years will elapse before it is thoroughly unearthed.

It is the opinion of noted specialists on diseases of the nose, throat and lungs that one-fifth in every three has a growth in the nose that obstructs nasal respiration. It is due to covering up the head.

All watches are said to be compasses, and the matter is explained in this way: Point the hour hand to the sun and the south & exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII on the watch.

The Japanese delegations that have visited Europe have picked up so much valuable knowledge of manufactures that the Japanese are now competing with the Germans in China with remarkable success.

In Paris there are professional trunk packers who can be hired to pack a trunk artistically, folding expensive gowns and other garments in tissue paper and stowing away delicate bric-a-brac in the safest way.

The greatest distance ever recorded at which the sound of cannon has been heard was on the 4th of December, 1862, when the cannon of Antwerp were heard in the Egeberg mountains, at a distance of 30 miles.

According to a recently published census of Vassar college graduates it appears that 867 young ladies whose career after leaving the institution had been learned, 315, or a little more than 35 per cent., had married.

ANIMAL TOILETS.

Sparrows always choose road dust, the dryest and finest possible, for their daily bath.

Water rats are very clean animals, and wash and brush their faces "like human beings."

Cats, large and small, make the most careful toilet of any class of animal, with the exception of some of the opposites.

Hares use their feet to wash their faces, and the hare's foot is so suitable for a brush that it is always used to apply the "paint" to the face for the stage.

Swallows and martins are as nice in their choice of bath water as any "professed beauty," nothing but newly fallen rain water thoroughly pleases them.

Larks are fond of the road, and dust there in the early morning. But they have their fancy and choose the dry, grit part, where the horses' hoofs tread.

The lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, Indian rubber like ball of the fore foot and the hind toe, and passing it over the face and between the ears.

Wild ducks, though feeding by the salt water, prefer to wash in fresh water pools, and will fly long distances inland to running brooks and ponds where they preen and wash themselves in the early morning.

Partridges are most careful in the selection of their dust-baths. Dry loam suits them best. Their favorite place is a meadow where they scratch on the loam and shuffle under the grass roots till their feathers are full of the coarse earth.

The bath of a penguin flocks is a very careful affair indeed. No penguins will move from a place of safety and it is not until after many a futile chance in every direction that the flocks descend from their rocky and twilit ledges to the shallow pools.

ATCHISON PHILOSOPHY.

Man very often does not know when he knows better.

A man often requires a lesson. I do benefits I tried.

Half of the men we see. Don't play with fire, carry matches.

It is not everything else wants to do, it is what you younger.

I wish however not any more, will do as I shall do.

It is sometimes seen, when to be great before they can be me.

What is a man made of? going to be.

What is a man made of? going to be.

What is a man made of? going to be.

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THROUGH PALESTINE.

DR. TALMAGE'S THRILLING ACCOUNT OF BIBLE SCENES.

Ebal and Gerizim and the Mighty Opera of Blessing and Curse Once Recited There—The Valley of Woes, The Great Battle to Be Fought There.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 16. This morning in the Academy of Music in this city, and this evening at the Christian Herald service in the New York Academy of Music, Dr. Talmage preached the eighth of the series of sermons he is giving on his tour in Palestine. At both services the respective buildings were crowded to the utmost capacity in five minutes after the doors were opened, and all who came later were unable to get in. Dr. Talmage's subject was "Among the Bedouins" and his text Num. x. 31. "Forasmuch as thou knowest how we are to encamp in the wilderness."

WHILE JACOB DIGGED A WELL.

But here we found ourselves at Jacob's well, the most famous well in history, most distinguished for two things, because it belonged to the old patriarch after whom it was named, and for the wonderful things which Christ said, seated on this well curb, to the Samaritan woman. We dismount from our horses in a drizzling rain, and our dragoon climbing up to the well near the slippery stones, stumbles and frightens us all by nearly falling into it. I measured the well at the top and found it six feet from edge to edge. Some grass and weeds and thorny growths overhang it. In one place the roof is broken through. Large stones embank the wall on all sides.

Our dragoon took pebbles and dropped them in, and from the time they left his hand to the instant they clicked on the bottom you could hear it was deep, though not as deep as once, for every day travelers are applying the same test, and though in the time of Maundrell, the traveler, the well was a hundred and sixty-five feet deep, now it is only seventy five. So great is the curiosity of the world to know about that well that during the dry season a Capt. Anderson descended into this well, at one place the sides so close he had to put his hands over his head in order to get through and then he fainted away, and lay at the bottom of the well as though dead until hours after his recovery, he came to the surface.

It is not like other wells, dug down to a fountain that fills it, but a reservoir to catch the falling rains and to which Christ refers when speaking to the Samaritan woman about a spiritual supply he said that he would, if asked, give her "living water," that is, water from a flowing spring in distinction from the water of that well which was rain water. But why did Jacob make a reservoir there when there is plenty of water all around and abundance of springs and fountains and seemingly no need of that reservoir? Why did Jacob go to the vast expense of boring and digging a well perhaps two hundred feet deep as first completed, when, by going a little way off, he could have water from other fountains at little or no expense. Ah, Jacob was wise! He wanted his own well. Quarrels and wars might arise with other tribes and the supply of water might be cut off, so the shovels and pickaxes and boring instruments were ordered and the well of nearly four thousand years ago was sunk through his labor.

IT IS NOT LIKE OTHER WELLS.

I am glad to say that for the most part Palestine is clear of beasts of prey. The leopards, which Jeremiah says cannot change their spots, have all disappeared, and the lions that once were common all through this land, and used by all the prophets for illustrations of cruelty and wrath, have retreated before the discharges of gunpowder, of which they have an insatiable fear. But for the most part Palestine is what it originally was. With the one exception of a wire thread reaching from Joppa to Jerusalem and from Jerusalem to Nazareth and from Nazareth to Tiberias and from Tiberias to Damascus, that one nerve of civilization, the telegraphic wire, for we found ourselves only a few minutes from Brooklyn and New York while standing by Lake Galilee, with that one exception Palestine is just as it always was.

Nothing surprised me so much as the persistence of everything. A sheep or horse falls dead, and though the sky may one minute before be clear of all wings in five minutes after the skies are black with eagles swooping, screaming, plunging, fighting for room, contending for largest morsels of the extinct quadruped. Ah, now I understand the force of Christ's illustration when he said, "Wherever the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together." The longevity of those eagles is wonderful. They live fifty or sixty and sometimes a hundred years. Ah, that explains what David meant when he said, "Thy youth is renewed like the eagles."

I saw a shepherd with the folds of his coat far bent outward, and I wondered what was contained in that ample plume of apparel, and I said to the dragoon, "What has that shepherd?" And the dragoon said, "It is a very young lamb he is carrying." It is too young and too weak to keep up with the flock, and I said, "How can he carry it?" The dragoon said, "It is a lamb he is carrying, it is too young and too weak to keep up with the flock." At that moment I saw the lamb put its head out from under the shepherd's bosom and I said, "There it is now."

Isaiah's description of the tenderness of Israel's God is beautiful. "He shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom." I passed by a village home in the Hula Land about noon I saw a great crowd gathered around a private house, and I said, "What is the dragoon?" "David," he said, "is going on there." He said, "David, the recently died there, and his children are in for several days, and he is down and weep with them." I said, "Is that so?"

Young man, drop me a cigar and wine cup, and the Sunday excursions and build your own house and have your own washer and be your own capitalist. Why, I have only five hundred dollars in the bank, and I said, "I have been to Shiloh, a dead city on a hill, and I lay dead at the news from Shiloh, and I said, "I am not worth living after so much trouble." In the past one hundred and thirty Christians were surrounded by many thousands of fanatical Mohammedans. For one whole day the one hundred and thirty held out against these thousands.

Tennyson's "six hundred" when some one had blundered were eclipsed by these one hundred and thirty fighting for the holy cross. They took hold of the lances which had pierced them with death wounds, and pulling them out of their own breasts and sides hurled them back again at the enemy. On went the fight until all but one Christian had fallen, and he mounted on the last horse, wielded his battle ax right and left till his horse fell under the plunge of the javelin, and the rider, making the sign of the cross toward the sky, gave up his life on the point of a score of spears. But soon after the last battle came. History portrays it, poetry chants it, painting colors it, and all ages admire that last struggle to keep in possession the wooden cross on which Jesus was said to have expired. It was a battle in which mingled the fury of devils and the grandeur of angels. Thousands of dead Mohammedans on the other side.

The battle was hottest close around the wooden cross upheld by the bishop of Ptolemais, himself wounded and dying. And when the bishop of Ptolemais dropped dead the bishop of Lydda seized the cross and again lifted it, carrying it onward into a wilder and fiercer fight, and sword against javelin, and battle ax upon helmet, and piercing spear against splintering shield. Horses and men tumbled into heterogeneous death. Now the wooden cross on which the armies of Christians had kept their eye begins to waver, begins to descend. It falls! and the wailing of the Christian host at its disappearance drowns

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